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## Rail Road News.

### Cheap Railway Fares in England.

The London and Northwestern railway company are carrying out some "extensive experiments" in the way of a reduction of fares, with a view of testing the productiveness of the local traffic. Hitherto the price of day tickets, for certain distances, has been one-third less than two fares, a further reduction upon which, to the extent of one-sixth has been made. The Midland Company have also reduced their fares, and have assimilated them to, and have adopted, the scale on the Great Northern Railway. The great problem of the age with regard to the profit of railway investments, is to determine what rate of fare will secure the largest revenue. It has been demonstrated, that on the English railways four-fifths of the gross revenue comes from passengers at one penny or two cents per mile, and that, invariably, the number of passengers has fallen off, and the receipts have decreased whenever the rates have been raised. The commission formed by the British Parliament to inquire upon this and other pertinent subjects, reported a mass of evidence in favor of low fares that no reasonable man could resist, and some of the English companies propose to give the low fare system a trial upon the most radical scale. We are rather fearful they may not persevere for the length of time necessary to give the system a fair trial. The proper mean is the thing to be arrived at.

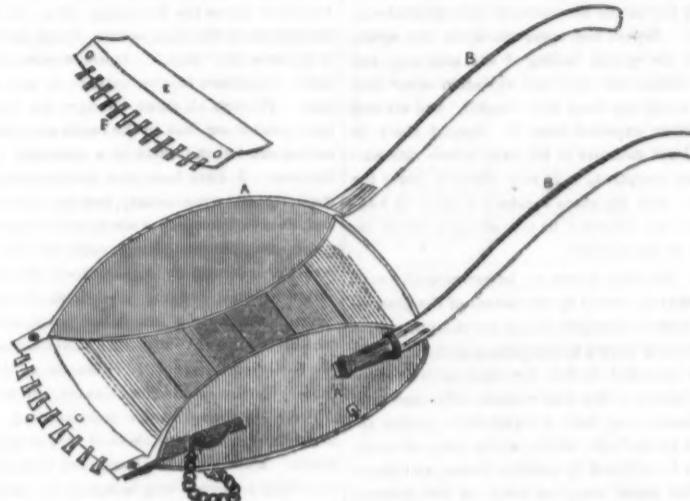
### New York and Erie Railroad.

The Buffalo Courier says—"We are informed by Mr. C. Story, who last winter ably represented, in part, the county of Dutchess, in the Assembly, and who is now doing some of the heaviest, if not the heaviest work on the Erie Railroad, that the entire balance of the line, from Corning to Dunkirk, will be finished and in complete running order, on the first day of May, 1851. Mr. Story's contract covers the most formidable work to be done. It is twelve miles in length. He is now working one thousand men, daily, and is about to put on five hundred more. Every section is under contract, and is being prosecuted with the utmost vigor. Another season will therefore witness the effect which this route will have upon the vast tide of travel flowing from the west.

It has been announced that Mr. Sellers, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Mechanical Engineer of the Panama railroad, to reside in this city. The company propose to complete the work to Gorgona by June, 1851, and the whole in two years. The road will be first laid to Chagres on pile, to be filled with the excavations on the line. The rail is to be made of wood found along the line, so hard that it is difficult to work it by common tools.

The passage of the Texas Bill, giving her ten millions, will enable her to pay off nearly her whole debt. We hope her citizens will then invest considerable in plank, or railroads.

### SWEET'S PATENT EXCAVATING SCRAPER.



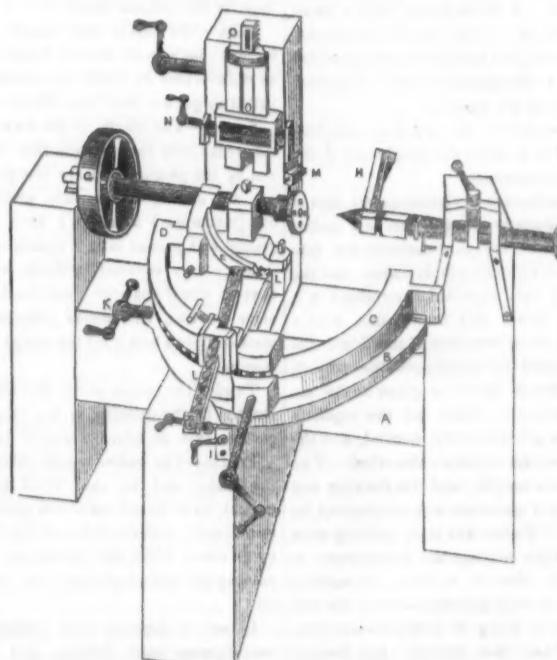
This scraper is the invention of Mr. Joseph Sweet, of Hughesville, Lycoming Co., Pa., who has a patent for the improvement. The distinguishing feature of this invention is the introduction of moveable teeth on a circular surface, the teeth being in condition and number adapted to the condition of the soil in which the excavator is used. The sides of it may be made of wood or metal as represented by A A. B B are the stilts or arms, C is the moveable mouth piece with the teeth D. The teeth on the mouth piece of the excavator, are broad and flat in front, capable of plowing up in gravelly soil: the teeth, F, in the detached mouth piece E, are narrower at the extremities and are adapted to excavating in stiff and

clayey soils. This excavator can be used in all soils, and it is particularly adapted to obviate entirely the use of a plow in stiff soils. It is useful in making roads, for levelling, digging ditches, canals, cellars, railroads, and other kinds of excavations. It is made strong and durable, and the price of one we believe is \$8. We have seen some strong testimonials respecting its good qualities, given by those who have used it.

This scraper has just been awarded a diploma at the State Fair. Remember that it is an Excavating Scraper, with moveable teeth.

More information may be obtained by letter addressed to Mr. Sweet.

### EVERETT'S WOODEN BOWL TURNING MACHINE.



This is an improved machine for turning wooden bowls. It is constructed to alter the shape or thickness, and it will turn seventy feet of bowl per hour. It is easily kept in order, and its simplicity is one of its peculiar traits. The bowls made by it are wonderfully smooth and perfect in form.

A is part of the frame; B is a moveable bottom, and is moved by the screw handle, I. C is a semi-circular frame placed on the top of the moveable bottom; it is moved by the screw

handle, K, at right angles with the direction of the movable bottom; D is a reciprocating frame turning on a pivot, which is connected with the semi-circular frame, C; it is moved by the large crank handle in front, the shaft of which has a pinion on it, which takes into a cog rack on the underside. The cutter arms, E, are attached to this frame; in the said arms are set the spurs and cutters, L, to cut the bowl from the block of wood, which is screwed to the chuck, F. The apparatus for

cutting the outside of the block is also attached to this frame. H is the stock, in which a plane iron is placed for shaping the bottom of the bowl. G is a driving pulley of the spindle. The flat part of the block, which forms the top of the bowl, is first turned off by the cutter, M, which is moved up and down by a rack and pinion, Q, operated by the crank handle, N; the frame, D, is then adjusted to the block by the screws, K and J, (turned letter,) and the outside of the block is shaped by the cutting apparatus, H, the cutter of which is brought against the block by a screw; the cutter arm, E, with its cutter, is then placed in the frame, D, and by turning the large handle in front, the cutters are pushed into the centre, forming the bowl, which is then taken off, and another, a size less, is placed upon the reciprocating frame, and another bowl taken off, and then another, till the block is used up.

The inventor of this machine is Mr. Addison Everett, of Middlefield, Mass., who secured a patent for the same on the 30th of last July. He has spent several years in bringing it to its present state of perfection, and encountered many difficulties, like all original inventors. After his machine was in operation as a fixed fact, though not abandoned to the public, an inferior machine was got up and patented by one of his neighbors, which proved to be some obstacle to Mr. Everett's success, who wisely purchased the whole right, and is now the proprietor of his own patent as well as assignee of the other. The invention is well secured against all infringement. This machine will supersede the tedious process of hand turning, and it saves about one-third of the timber; the bowls are smooth and not liable to split; hard or soft wood can be used. The bowls can be made half an inch thick, or any thickness required, and as the demand for wooden bowls in every part of the world is almost unlimited, the use of Mr. Everett's machines will form a profitable item in the statistics of our country.

### Useful Receipts.

#### Gravity.

A heavy body falls through 15,094 feet in one second in the latitude of London, in a vacuum at the level of the sea; the double of this quantity, or 30,190 feet, is the measure of gravity at that place. At Paris, under like circumstances, the fall of a heavy body is 4.90434 metres, or 16.0906 imp. feet; and the measure of gravity 9.80867 metres, or 32.1812 imp. feet.

The spaces described in different times by a falling body, are to each other as the squares of the times from the beginning of the descent; or, which produces the same result, they are as the squares of the velocities acquired at the end of those times.

Gravity and specific weight are not always interchangeable terms—gravity being a power of which weight is the effect.

#### To find the Tonnage of Ships.

Rule 1. Multiply the length of the keel, taken within the vessel, by the length of the midship beam, taken also within, from plank to plank, and that product by half the breadth, taken as the depth; then divide the last product by 94, and the quotient will give the tonnage. If the length of a ship's keel be 80 feet, and the midship beam 30 : required the tonnage.—Ans. 385 9787 tons.

We have a number of communications awaiting attention. Owing to the extent of our index, the best we have ever got up, some communications are laid over until another period.

## Miscellaneous.

## History and Construction of the Thermometer.

(Continued from page 403.)

## PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED IN CONSTRUCTING ACCURATE THERMOMETERS.

A general idea has been already given of the mode of constructing a thermometer, but where so much accuracy is required, there are many niceties that demand attention.

1. The tube should be of equal diameter throughout the whole stem. As obtained from the glass house, the tubes are in reality frusta of very elongated hollow cones, which by extension, become more or less nearly cylindrical, and as the divisions of the scale are usually equal, it is very important that the tube should not perceptibly differ from a true cylinder.

For these purposes, after a tube has been chosen by the eye as equal in calibre as possible, the best makers blow a bulb on it, and introduce a short column of mercury into the stem, perhaps an inch in length, which is accurately measured on a fine scale of equal parts in different portions of the tube, as the column is, by the heat of the hand, moved from the bulb to the open extremity of the tube. Should the mercurial column subtend the same number of divisions on the scale in every part of the tube, it may be considered as a perfect tube for the thermometer.

The late Mr. Wilson, of Glasgow, introduced thermometric tubes of an elliptical bore. The advantage of this form is, that a very small column of mercury is much more visible when it is expanded at right angles to the line of vision. If due precaution be taken to ensure the equality of the tube, this form answers well, especially for ordinary purposes; but where great nicety is required, we would commend the cylindrical tube.

2. The form and proportion of the bulb may vary according to the purpose for which it is to be applied. The larger the bulb in proportion to the stem, so much more delicately susceptible of changes of temperature will be the thermometer. The spherical bulb is to be preferred, for their shape is least likely to be affected by the varying pressure of the air; but when the bulb is very large, this form renders the thermometer less susceptible of minute changes of temperature, and pyriform or cylindrical bulbs are usually adopted.

In forming the bulb the mouth must not be employed to blow it, otherwise moisture will condense in the tube, which is expelled with much difficulty, and, if suffered to remain, will greatly impair the value of the thermometer. Good instrument makers use a small bottle of cæoutchouc, or elastic gum, fastened by a thread on the end of the tube, while the other extremity is softened by the flame of a tallow lamp, urged by a blow pipe. By compressing the bottle, after the orifice of the softened end of the tube is closed by the aid of another rod of glass, a bulb is formed of any required size; but a neat workman will rarely consider the first blown bulb sufficiently well formed for his purpose. It is generally dilated till it bursts; the glass, while still soft, is compressed into a rounded mass, and a fresh bulb formed of a regular shape and size proportioned to the calibre of the tube. Should the artist not intend to seal the tube immediately, he usually hermetically seals the other end of the tube to prevent the entrance of damp air and dust.

3. The necessary precautions used in filling thermometers with mercury are plainly pointed out in Nicholson's Chemistry, viz:—

The mercury should be clean, dry, and recently boiled, to expel air as much as possible. Mercury is often cleaned by thermometer makers by agitating it in a phial, for some time, with sand, and then straining it through leather: for nice instruments it should be distilled from iron filings, or reduced from its sulphurates in clean iron vessels at a moderate heat.

The bulb to be filled, is heated in the flame of the lamp, and the open extremity of the tube is immersed in the mercury; as the bulb cools the pressure of the atmosphere forces through the fluid into the tube and ball. The

bulb should be but moderately heated at first so as on cooling to become only half filled.

4. To ensure a delicate thermometer the mercury is next to be boiled in the thermometer. For this purpose a slip of clean paper is to be rolled tightly round the upper part of the tube, so as to form, beyond the orifice, a cup or cylinder, capable of containing as much mercury as the bulb: secure this round the tube with a thread, put a drop of mercury into the paper cavity, and again apply the heat to the bulb, holding the tube by the part covered with the paper, the mercury will soon boil, and about one half of the contents of the ball will rush up into the paper cup. On removing the bulb from the candle the mercury will suddenly return. Repeat this operation again and again, until the speedy boiling of the mercury, and the diminished rise and agitation show that the whole has been well heated, and air and moisture expelled from it. Should there be the least moisture in the tube before this part of the operation, it is very likely to burst the bulb; and the same accident is likely to happen if the mercury be too strongly boiled the first or second time.

5. The tube is now to be hermetically sealed, that is, closed by the fusion of the glass at the upper extremity, which, for this purpose, is previously drawn down to a capillary orifice. When it is intended to free the tube entirely from air, which is the best method with mercurial thermometers, heat is again to be gently applied to the bulb, which, at the same moment, is to be softened by another flame, and closed in the usual way, as soon as the mercury reaches the extremity of the tube. When the ball has cooled a little, the sealing is rendered more secure by fusing the glass more fully around the top, so as to completely obliterate the orifice. If the vacuum be perfect, the mercury will fall to the extremity of the tube, on inverting the thermometer, unless the calibre be absolutely capillary; in which case capillary attraction will overcome the force of gravity, and the mercury will retain its position in the tube, in every situation of the instrument. Where there is a complete vacuum in the tube, the mercury must be well boiled before the sealing, as above directed. And when we choose a thermometer, the ready falling of the mercury, on inversion of the tube, is the best test we can have that the mercury has been well freed from air and moisture.

This vacuum is not, however, so essential to the true action of the thermometer as was once supposed. A thermometer with a small dilation of the tube when sealed, containing some common air, has lately been recommended as preferable to the instrument with a vacuum on the surface of the mercury.

6. We come now to the last and most delicate step of the process, the adaptation of the scale to the instrument.

In the manufacture of thermometers this is conveniently done by plunging the new instrument, along with a standard thermometer, into two liquids at different temperatures: but the graduation of this standard instrument is a work of such nicety and importance, that a committee of seven members of the Royal Society was formed to investigate the subject, and their elaborate report is given in the society's transactions, where all the requisite circumstances are distinctly noticed, and the best manipulations minutely described. Two fixed points are sought, and the freezing and boiling points of water are most convenient for that purpose. To find the first, nothing more is necessary than to place the thermometer to be graduated, after it is filled, in melting snow, or ice, in such quantity around the ball and tube, as to bring it to the desired temperature. When the mercury has become stationary in the tube, a mark is to be made on the tube with a file, just opposite to the top of the mercurial column, and that mark fixes the freezing point of the scale of the instrument.

The determination of the boiling point is much more difficult because it is affected by atmospheric pressure, and even by the form of the vessel in which the water is heated. The Committee of the Royal Society recommend that the boiling point ought to be fixed under a barometrical pressure of 29.80 inches.

## The Present Cotton Crop.

Any cry of a short crop from the southern planter is considered an attempt at a panic by the cotton brokers of New York and the spinners of Manchester. But the culture of the cotton-plant and the theory of its production, have been reduced to such unerring success, and to experiments and calculations, by millions of attentive and observant minds, that neither will hardly allow of any improvement. Any intelligent planter can tell you precisely what effect certain kinds of weather will have upon the cotton crop—whether a rain will make the "squares" "sheer," or "stick," whether damp, cloudy weather will benefit or injure the devouring "lice," or whether precisely the same season would increase or decrease the "rust." Sometimes drouth benefits, sometimes injures cotton; so also with rain. Through all these changes an intelligent planter can look to the result as certainly as you can tell the effect of a chemical combination. I have been over every section of the cotton-growing country, and my experience and observation enables me to state that any great atmospheric change near the 32° N. latitude, is certain to be general over the whole cotton region. Judging, then, from our experience, let us make a calculation as to the extent of the present crop. An examination of the following causes will enable us to determine: Human or Artificial Causes; these are,

First—Our planters are just learning that first rule of trade—the effect of supply and demand. Experience has compelled them to believe that a shorter crop brings more money; ergo, by general consent they have not increased their crops.

Second—The changing of cotton into sugar plantations, in the States of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.

Third—The immense amount of labor (entirely black) diverted from the culture of cotton to the building of railroads and factories.

Fourth—The scarcity of corn, from last year's frost, has raised its price from 100 to 200 per cent. (varying in different localities,) and has compelled planters to increase the corn crop. Indeed, I do not know, even under the increased planting of this year, a single farmer who will have corn to sell.

Fifth—The continued agitation of the slaves question has diverted capital from the cotton culture.

I think you will agree with me that these causes are competent to produce some effect. Now for the natural causes—

First—The seed is very much deteriorated by last year's frost; indeed, if next year proves as unfavorable as 1849-50, we shall be compelled to get our seed from Mexico again.

Second—The length of the season, which is six weeks later than usual; this is easily proved by the picking; I have not picked a boll yet, and shall not commence until about the 5th [last week,] although I have had cotton ginned and packed fully a month earlier. My father, a very successful planter, had a saying that he would not give "one stack two weeks older for two, two weeks younger." Every planter knows how good the adage is in a short season.

Third—The cotton stock, thrown back and stunted by the drought, is too small to bear a good or even an average crop of bolls.

Fourth—The immense heat (average 98° in the shade) and no rain (2.95 inches in ten weeks), have forced the cotton plant to an early maturity, and the bolls are not half as heavy as usual, while the continuous drought is causing the bolls and squares to drop continually.

Indeed, it depends upon continuous moderate showers until October, and a very late frost, whether we make a decent crop; though I do not know whether an early frost will damage the crop or not, as this fall is an anomaly in cotton culture. The last crop of "squares," if this is an ordinary season, (frost 15th of Oct.,) have been made about two or three days since; as we do not calculate upon a "bloom" after Sept. 10, and it requires 3 weeks for a square to form a bloom. Last year we had equal to no frost at all, as I have "ratton" cotton in my corn fields which came up from the old stocks, and has stood four

plowings without being killed. Without pretending to estimate the crop, I must say, that I think it (the crop of 1850-51) will prove the shortest of a long series of years.

## STATE RIGHTS.

La Grange, Geo.

## Quadrature of the Circle.

Observing in your paper of the 27th ult., an article on the Quadrature of the Circle, I am led to suggest a few remarks on the subject. —Neither by numbers nor geometry will this question, in all probability, ever be solved—but by a simple experiment in mechanics it can be. Thus, take a block of metal, place the same in a perfect engine and reduce it to an exact square, ascertain how much fluid this square will displace. This can be done correctly by an apparatus that shall leave but a small surface of fluid to be operated on; then take another block of the same material, which should be reduced to the exact thickness of the square heretofore described, place the same in the engine, reducing the other four sides, by turning down until it will displace the same quantity of fluid as the square before described. If correctly done, and the metal have no imperfections in it, the two blocks should weigh precisely alike. This being the case, the square before described is circled, consequently the circle is squared. The proportion of the diameter of the square to that of the circle, or the proportion of the circumference of the circle to that of the four sides of the square, is hereby demonstrated. The square of the sphere, also, is to be obtained by a similar experiment.

EXPOSITOR.

Providence, R. I.

[We have received quite a number of articles on this subject since we noticed the work of Mr. Fleming on the subject. We did not intend to publish any of them, because they reflect no new light on the subject. The above article being short, we thought we would publish it, because others may be wasting their time with the same lucubrations. It is perhaps needless for us to say, that the above leaves the subject in the same region in which it was before, for there is neither formula left to guide, nor proof correctness stereotyped in it.

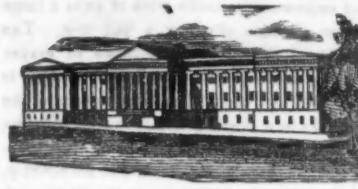
## The Floods of 1850.

This summer has been remarkable for its storms and freshets. We do not remember of a summer in which so many storms occurred, and storms of such a destructive nature. From East, West, North and South, the news of disaster by the overflowing of rivers and creeks, is most appalling. During a part of last week, the State of Pennsylvania in the Lehigh region, suffered greatly. Schuylkill river carried dreadful destruction on its swollen waters. In New Jersey there has also been great loss of property, and New York has had her share of disasters. The dam at the Albany Nail Factory, near Troy, was carried away, and much damage done; in fact, from every State we have news of more or less destruction of property by these remarkable rain storms. The year 1850 will be long remembered for its storms and floods. Old men say they do not remember such a stormy season in all their lives.

## Rats for the Table.

There are many parts of the world where rats are eaten, and such rats as would astonish those accustomed to our species, which, take even the largest, are Lilliputian as compared with a native of the East Indies, first satisfactorily described by Gen. Hardwicke in the seventh volume of the "Linnaean Transactions." The specimen he described was a female and weighed two pounds eleven ounces and a-half; its total length being two feet two inches and a quarter. He assures us that the male grows larger, and weighs three pounds and upwards; so that the natives have before them on table an animal as large as a wild rabbit, doubtless, as they have no prejudices or scruples, just as palatable.

The theory and practice of Dr. Cheyne was, "the slightest and least of meats and drinks a person can be tolerably easy under, is the shortest and most infallible means to preserve life, health, and serenity."



Reported expressly for the Scientific American, from the Patent Office Records.

**LIST OF PATENT CLAIMS  
ISSUED FROM THE UNITED STATES PATENT  
OFFICE.**

For the week ending September 3, 1850.

To Lambert Alexandre, of France, for improvements in sub-marine vessels.

I claim the method of effecting a circulation of the air, and of maintaining an atmosphere in the cabin of the requisite bulk to prevent the encroachment of water during the descent of the vessel, and of preventing the waste of air by its expansion and escape from the cabin during the ascent of the vessel, by pumping it either out of or into the cabin or air reservoir, as may be required, even when the density of the atmosphere in the compartment whence the air is drawn is less than that of the atmosphere in the compartment into which it is forced, as herein set forth.

I also claim the device, consisting substantially of the drop platforms, chains, and draw pin, for the purpose of carrying ballast on the exterior of a submarine vessel and of discharging it at will, as herein set forth.

To C. F. Brown, of Warren, R. I., for improved method of attaching lines to harpoons.

I claim the manner of attaching and securing the line to the harpoon by means of the ring sliding on the shank, and the rounded end of the socket or butt, in the manner substantially as herein described.

[This is a most excellent invention.]

To L. S. Chichester, of Troy, N. Y., for improvement in machines for dressing staves.

I claim in the above described machine for shaving staves from rived bolts, the employment of two concave knives for shaving the outer or convex surface of the staves, substantially as herein described, in combination with a single knife for shaving the inner or concave surface of the staves, when the said single knife is placed in a line midway between the other two, that is, opposite the space between the other two, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

To S. A. Clemens, of Granby, Conn., for improvement in pressing cotton, and other substances into bales.

I claim the method of packing and compressing substance into bales or packages in a series of successive layers or strata by means of rolling pressure or its equivalent, substantially as herein specified.

I also claim combining with the laying and compressing rollers or cylinders or their equivalents, a bed which shall be gradually separated from the rollers or cylinders as the layers or strata accumulate, and which shall also traverse from end to end under the rollers or cylinders or vice versa, substantially as specified.

I also claim, in combination with the cylinders for packing and pressing substances in successive layers, a lapping apparatus for forming such substance or substances into a lap or laps, to be delivered to the rollers or cylinders or their equivalents, to be laid and pressed into the bed substantially as described.

I also claim, in combination with the laying and compressing cylinders or their equivalents, the series of rollers or their equivalents, for retaining the layers or strata as they are successively compressed, substantially as specified.

I also claim, the bed made without sides or ends substantially as and for the purpose specified, in combination with the carriage provided with adjusting plates at the ends, for the purpose and in the manner substantially as described.

And finally, I claim in combination with the adjusting plates at the ends of the carriage, the stationary plates at the ends of the frame under which the adjusting plates pass, to

remove the substance that may have accumulated on them, substantially as described.

To Samuel Colt, of Hartford, Conn., for improvements in repeating fire-arms.

I claim making the central bore of the many chambered rotating breech which fits and turns on a central pin or arbor, to extend from the rear part thereof to within some distance from the front end, and thus leave the front end closed, substantially as described, to prevent the access of smoke, when this is combined with the connecting of the barrel with the shield piece and lock plate, substantially as described.

To David Current, of Crittenden, Ky., for improvement in hand-spinners.

I claim the combination of the clamp lever with the cord and drum, for the purpose substantially as described.

To Wm. Field, of Providence, R. I., for machine for beveling the surfaces of washers, &c.

I claim the method substantially as herein described of drawing out and giving a bevel form to metal clinch rings, washers, &c. by the action thereon of the surfaces of a series of travelling rollers turning on bearings, arranged about a common centre of rotation and combined with a spindle or mandrel, adapted to the reception of the clinch rings or washers, to be formed and provided with the means, substantially as herein described, for turning it to present in succession every part of the periphery to the action of the rollers, substantially as described.

I also claim, in combination with the spindle or mandrel for presenting the clinch rings or washers to the action of the travelling rollers, a gripe, substantially as described, for gripping and holding the said rings or washers on to the spindle or mandrel, whilst passing under the action of the travelling rollers as described.

To C. W. Finzel, of Bristol, England, for improvement in draining sugars.

I claim the mode of applying steam or liquids, to machines used for separating syrups or fluids from sugar by means of centrifugal force, for the purpose of clearing and keeping clear the meshes or apertures in the periphery of the revolving cylinders of such machines, in manner herein described.

To E. B. Forbush, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in clamps for holding paper in writing and drawing.

I claim the clamping slides made to slide freely on the parallel rods operated by the lever and the springs, substantially in the manner and for the purpose as herein set forth.

To O. W. Hogle, of Somerset, N. Y., for improvement in fastenings of Hay Rakes.

I claim, first, the manner of holding the teeth firmly in their required positions against the sliding bar, during the operation of the machine, by means of the aforesaid combination of the ratchet wheel, pawl sliding bar, and stern helical spring fixed-bar and slide attached thereto, with the parallel guiding arms and revolving finger shaft, arranged and operating in the manner and for the purpose above set forth.

Second, I claim the combination of the slide helical spring strap and roller, with the parallel arms and fixed bar, for disengaging the sliding stop bar from the rake teeth, without moving the hand from its usual position on the hand roller, to allow the teeth to revolve to deposit the hay in windrows, as herein fully set forth.

To S. S. Jewett & F. H. Root, of Buffalo, N. Y., for improvement in Stoves.

We claim the jambs of stove or grate fronts or ends, constructed with a recess closed by doors, within which the doors of the fire place are folded up and concealed from view; the fire place doors being constructed and arranged to turn back into the recess, substantially as herein described.

To David S. Neal, of Lynn, Mass., for improvement in Car Couplings.

I claim the bearing roller (or rollers) placed within the body of the coupling, and the bearing roller located in one end of the connecting link, for the purpose of enabling the connecting bolt to be easily detached from the link when the cars are in motion; when this arrangement of the said rollers and connecting bolt is com-

bined with the loop, the catch head and cord, for uncoupling, in such a manner that the loop will be disengaged when force is applied to withdraw the bolt, but will prevent the connecting bolt from being accidentally thrown out of place when the cars are in motion.

To J. F. Ostrander, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Planing Machines.

First, I claim the use and employment of the cutter made in form or any analogous manner, whereby the peculiar cutting, bevelled, scolloped edge is obtained, for planing or dressing plank or other material, substantially as herein set forth.

Second, I also claim the use and employment of the cutter in combination with the compressing spring feed rollers and straight edge, or any one or more of them, in form and manner and for the purposes substantially as herein set forth.

To Barthélémy Thimonnier, Sen., of Amplepius, France, (Assignor to Philip May of London, England) for improvements in Sewing Machines.

I claim the hook, the surface, the tube or holder and thread carrier, working substantially as above described.

To John H. Towne, of Philadelphia, Pa., (Assignor to Solyman V. Merrick, of Philadelphia, Pa.) for improvements in the direct action steam-hammer.

I claim attaching the hammer to the sliding steam cylinder, substantially as herein described, the steam being admitted and discharged to and from the sliding steam cylinder, substantially as herein described.

To Wm. P. Tatham, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvements in manufacture of lead pipe.

I claim the method, substantially as herein described, of setting or cooling the inside of the mass of metal within and throughout the length of the cylinder and before or preparatory to pressing out the pipe, by passing a cooling fluid into or through a long core or core-holder, extending through the length of the cylinder, as herein described, the said method having the effect at the same time to keep the said core or core-holder cool and stiff, as described.

To Seymour Tomlinson, of Washington Hollow, N. Y., for improvement in apparatus for Breaking Horses.

I claim the method, substantially as herein described, of breaking horses by means of the shafts which are connected together by a bow passing around in front of the horses breast, substantially as herein described, in combination with the two straps, one passing over the crest and the other under the breast, by which the horse is harnessed to the said shafts, substantially as described.

To Benjamin Welch, of Lakeville, Conn., for improvement in Surgeon's Splints.

I claim my improved surgeon's splints, composed of thin strata of wood combined with some elastic adhesive substance interposed between them, substantially as herein set forth.

**Magnetic Principles of the Solar System,  
or, Deductions from Experiments  
with the Solar Magnetic En-  
gine and previously known  
Astronomical Truths.**

BY WM. W. HUBBELL, ESQ.

On surrounding a solar magnet of six inches diameter, by eighteen equidistant planetary magnets, I found that by charging the solar magnet with magnetism, and leaving the planetary magnets or bodies uncharged by the batteries, the solar magnet would polarize them at the clear distance of one inch, (a greater distance I did not try.) This fact convinced

me that magnetism diverged from the entire circumference of a solar magnet, similar to the radiation of light from the sun, or any body of light. It is also a known fact that the rays of the sun will, in a few minutes, cause a magnet to be more powerful than it will be when kept for a considerable length of time in the dark, showing that the sun-light is instrumental in the production of magnetism. These facts, together with almost universally known astronomical truths that will be recognized in what I am about to state, lead me to the following superstructure of material law, accounting for the variations and intensity of the magnetic needle; of all which I have no doubt.

In analogy to the solar magnet polarizing its planetary bodies when not polarized by a battery, I suppose the sun or solar centre to polarize its planets by means of its divergent rays of light; that these rays of light, like the fluid of the solar magnet, diverge strongest at right angles from its axis; that the polar axis of the planets, or focus line of their poles, is always (about) parallel with the axis of the sun; that the attraction and repulsion existing between the sun and his planets, causing them to approach and recede, and revolve around him, are brought about by the alternate approximation of their poles, owing to the respective oscillating movements of the planets; by means of which, with the earth, (as we say,) the sun passes back and forth between the tropics;—this approximation in the solar engine is produced by changing the planetary poles at the points of aphelion and perihelion by means of the galvanic battery, being another mode of producing alternate approximation of the planetary poles.

My theory, or superstructure of material law, is this: That the sun, by means of his rays of light, polarizes the planets; and the earth being one of those planets, has, as it rotates on its axis, generated by the light of the sun acting on it, a belt or current of electricity strongest between the tropics, over the torrid zone, which polarizes the extreme parts of the earth, to wit, the north and south poles. Now, as the earth oscillates, and the axis or focus line of the poles must be parallel with the axis of the sun, it is evident that the focus of the poles and the axis of the earth can only be coincident when the sun is, as we say, on the equatorial line of the earth, and that at all other times, the focus of the poles must be moving in an approaching or receding spiral circuit about the axis of the earth; this precise conformity of parallelism of polar focus of the earth with the axis of the sun, would also be governed or influenced by the residuary or permanent magnetism of the earth, from which the attraction and repulsion must ensue in the alternate approximations of the poles to the sun; this would influence the degree of variation of the focus of the poles, but nevertheless, true it is, and in accordance with other astronomical truths, that the sun, by means of his light, polarized his planets, and that the focus of the poles can only be coincident with their respective axes when he is opposite, or is passing the equatorial line; and that at all other times the focus of the poles is in a spiral circuit, either approaching, or receding from, the axis of rotation of the planets respectively; and as respects the earth, the magnetic needle at sea and elsewhere varies, always pointing to the focus of the poles, governed by that focus, and varying about the axis of the earth's rotation as it varies. Again, as the sun by his light polarizes the planets, and the earth varies in distance from the sun as it traverses its annual orbit, it follows necessarily that the intensity of the poles must change with the change of distance, and that the polarization is strongest when the earth is at its aphelion, and least when at its perihelion. This affects the intensity of the magnetic needle, and also another fact affecting it, is the varying distance of the polar focus, as it moves in its spiral circuit about the axis of the earth.

There is no law or demonstration that I can find to controvert this superstructure of natural law; the known variations, of course, and intensity of the magnetic needle, or compass itself, go to confirm it.

By a series of observations and calculations based upon this superstructure of natural law, made at our National Observatory, it is highly probable that the focus of the poles of the earth can be located at any given time on any future day, and thus greatly increase the security of navigating the ocean by the aid of the compass.

Philadelphia, Aug. 10th, 1850.

No less than \$26,000,000 are paid in duty every year, in Britain and Ireland, for home-made whiskey; the wholesale cost is \$40,000,000. For beer, rum, wine and whiskey, more money is spent every year than the whole income of the government—that which keeps up the immense fleet and army of the land.

At the present moment Electro Magnetism, is engaging a great amount of attention.



## Scientific American

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

## To our Subscribers.—The End of the Volume.

This number concludes the Fifth Volume of the Scientific American. From a small beginning, it has grown to have the largest circulation of any other paper devoted to the same objects, in this or any other country. For our extensive circulation we are more indebted to the interest which our subscribers, universally, have taken in its prosperity, by the zeal they have exhibited to promote its circulation and widen the circle of its influence, than any other paper ever published in our land. To you we can say with gratitude, "Your breath hath filled our sails." We have the same trust and confidence in the good will and kindness of our subscribers that we ever had, and which has never disappointed, but more than realized our expectations.

In casting a glance over our labors for the past year, we cannot wrap ourselves up in the habiliments of self-pride and say, "we have done all things to perfection." Mortals are not faultless; all have their faults—the best have their failings. We have always endeavored to conduct the Scientific American impartially, honestly and independently. Without fear, or regard for favor, we endeavor to speak and do what we think is just and right, and leave the consequences to the Great Ruler.

As a paper devoted to science and the mechanic arts, it has not its equal in this country in any respect. We do not say this as a mere matter of boasting;—this is universally admitted on all hands. We present to our readers more new inventions, illustrated, more real every-day practical information, and a greater variety of well packed condensed matter every week, than any other paper. A yard of cloth is not valued as a *yard*, but according to its quality, neither should any person value a scientific and mechanical paper by its size, but by what it contains. Our advantages in obtaining useful information, and a knowledge of what is new in the arts, are far superior to those of any other paper in the United States. Our correspondence is very extensive, and so is our acquaintance with practical and able inventors and mechanics. This acquaintance has been of many years standing, and, with many, our friendship is of the most intimate nature. This enables us to obtain more new and useful information relating to inventions and discoveries, than any other paper in our country. To inventors, our weekly list of patent claims are worth the whole price of their subscriptions, and no other paper in our country presents anything at all like the information we have presented, and can present, relating to patents and new inventions. We have added improvements to every new volume, and we will make Volume 6 superior to all its predecessors. We are determined to labor more assiduously and fervently than ever, to maintain the character of the Scientific American, as being "The Best Mechanical Paper in the World." We hope our subscribers will try and get others to club along with them for Volume 6. We intend to lay out considerable more expense on it than on our former volumes. It will be the best Encyclopedia—as a weekly paper—of mechanical and scientific knowledge, ever published. We hope subscribers will send in their subscriptions early. We can assure every man, that he will get the full value of his money, and will never repent having become a subscriber to the Scientific American.

## Engravings.

It has always been allowed that the engravings in the Scientific American, far excel those of any other mechanical paper; we will still keep at the top of the sheet. Our next volume will present the greatest number of unrivaled illustrations ever presented in a weekly paper. Our readers may depend upon it, that their subscriptions will be seed sown upon good ground, which will spring up and bear them good fruit.

## The Great State Fair.

We took the opportunity, last Friday, of visiting the State Agricultural Fair, held at Albany. We were assured that the day was the most pleasant of all the preceding ones of the week, as a rain storm had laid the dust of that dusty, dusty road, between Albany and Troy. The Fair tents covered an extensive area, but not more so than those for refreshments, gambling, and all manner of Riff-Raffs. In one place there were Irish jigs going on, as a faithful specimen of the *finest peasantry*, full of humor as at Donnybrook. Circuses, raree shows closed up the back ground, with "warm meals at all hours," by a representative of the press, who, no doubt, had the wisdom to discern that food for the stomach was as necessary as food for the mind and a feast for the eyes. Along with much evil there was much good.

With the live stock it is not our province to deal, although we have some skill there, Hal, and have been held a connoisseur in beef and mutton. We can, however, say a good word for what we saw of that, more than we can say for the drinking and dancing. "Mechanics' Hall" was the best situated tent on the ground, and the most interesting. It is morally impossible to give an abstract notice of all we saw. We saw many good, new, and useful things, and many, no doubt escaped our notice; and we also saw much that was literally worthless. Mr. Emery, of Albany, exhibited the best and greatest number of agricultural implements that we ever saw collected in one place. He was awarded quite a number of prizes; and so were some of our old friends, whose machines had appeared in the Scientific American. Among these we may mention Lerow & Blodgett's Sewing Machine, on page 1, Vol. 5, Sci. Am.; Mr. Wright's machine from Rochester, for sawing ship and other curved timber, which is illustrated in No. 3 (same volume)—this good machine, as it should, commanded a great deal of attention; Berthold's excellent Straw Cutter, on page 52, was there; and here let us mention another straw cutter—an entirely new one—which we saw, *viz.*, that of Cleveland & Baker Adams, of Jefferson Co., N.Y.; this straw cutter cuts the whole length of the straw up into pieces at one revolution of the roller. It is very simple, no feeding rollers are used, the feeding blades, of which there are a great number, revolve on a long roller, and cut the straw against stationary knives. Mr. Adams, from Hadley, Mass., was there with his improved Felloe Machine, and his superior Dog for planing machines, all of which have been illustrated in our columns. The Apple Paring Machine of Mr. Weed, illustrated on page 84, was also much admired; Mr. Brown's Candle Mould, illustrated on page 164, was the subject of special notice; Dick's Anti-friction Press and Punching Machine, illustrated on page 220, was exhibited by Mr. Holmes, of New York, and had no equal there; Groshon's Patent Corn Planter, illustrated on page 327, was highly admired; Mr. A. H. Brown's hose coupling, on page 332, was in use on the ground; Mr. Brown is a very ingenious and intelligent gentleman. The improved Plow of Mr. Baker, of Troy, on page 348, had not its superior there, although a plow, belonging to Messrs. Starbuck, surpassed all others, in our eyes, for superior workmanship. Mr. Ide's improved Grain Drill, page 372, and the improved Grain Separator of Messrs. Herring, on page 408, were held to be unbeatable in their line. Churns and horse-powers were abundant,—some of the latter were good, and some were worthy of a more benighted age. As usual in all Fairs, there were plenty of Washing Machines, the newest and best of which was that of Mr. Joseph Hall, now of Lansingburg, N. Y., it is named the "Concavo and Convexo Roller Washing Machine;" it is simple, only consisting of two rollers and an endless apron; the apron saves the buttons, &c., and allows delicate articles to be safely washed. The rollers are graduated with coiled springs to accommodate themselves to the washing of all kinds of clothes.

Mr. Winnie, of Albany, had a steam engine in operation, with his "Patent Cut Off," which appeared on page 268, Vol. 4, Sci. Am.; a

section model, showing the whole interior operation, was at work; this improvement should be more extensively introduced—it has but to be seen to be admired. Our friends Hoard & Bradford, of Watertown, N. Y., had one of their unique and compact engines and boilers in full swing; it attracted no small degree of attention. R. V. DeWitt, C. E., of Albany, had a model of his Helex Boiler there; it may be termed the "Turbine Boiler;" it is undoubtedly an economizer of fuel. John Rodgers, of Albany, a first rate engineer and machinist, exhibited the best tobacco cutting machine we ever saw; it is a rotary cutter, with two curved arms, on which the knives are placed; it would make a first rate power straw cutter. Mr. John Gibson, of Albany, had his "Woodworth's Planing Machine" in full operation; the character of this machine being so well known, we need say no more about it than to state, that the principle embraced in the same patent, was employed in a separate machine, turning out excellent mouldings.

Albany and Troy being celebrated for the manufacture of stoves, the number exhibited struck strangers with astonishment; it is no easy matter to say anything new about stoves—we believe the majority of them are specimens of unsound devising; we saw one, however, in full cooking sway, *viz.*, that of Mr. Shaw, of Albany, which gave us a very favorable opinion of its merits: it applies the heat thrown down below the grate to the whole purposes of cooking and baking also. Mr. R. H. Wilson, of Albany, patentee of a Hot Air Furnace, exhibited a model grate for coal-burning locomotives, and equally applicable to stoves; the centre of it is a hollow elevated halfsphere, to prevent the caking of the coals; this grate is an excellent one for stoves.

Messrs. Hotchkiss & Sage, of Windsor, Broome Co., N. Y., exhibited their Noddy Iron for saw mills, and an improved step for plumb-ing the spindles of stones and wheels; it is arranged to move the spindle plumb in a bush according to the load on it; it is a new and good invention. Mr. Rowe, of Albany, exhibited a most excellent and ingenious machine for splitting and rolling leather; we have never seen a machine to be compared to this in any manner, for the accomplishment of the same objects.

There were some excellent carriages on the ground. A splendid Brougham, from the coach factory of Gould & Co., of Albany, took our eye; Eaton & Gilbert, of Troy, exhibited a fine Omnibus. Mr. Wemple, of Albany, exhibited a carriage of great beauty. There were two carriage improvements from Old Schoharie Co., which did credit to the inventors. One was the Patent Coupling of D. W. Seeley, of Carlisle, for vehicles, which has not and never had its equal in our own nor any other country. Our contemporary, Mr. S. Hosack Mix, editor of the "Schoharie Patriot," exhibited a Wagon for Flank Roads, with his improved "oscillatory rolling axle," which is the grand dissideratum for changing the axle to accommodate itself to the line of draught in every case where an obstacle is presented or a hill to be surmounted, and at the same time it answers as a *break* in descending steep grades. This is a good invention.

In Manufacturers' Hall the show was good, but the place was mud to the knees; it was impossible to do justice to ourselves or others without a pair of "California boots." Among the many things presented, we were especially struck with some splendid specimens of coloring on cotton, silk and wool, by P. B. Leddy, of Albany. Knowing the great amount of practical chemical knowledge required to be good at this art—an art to which we are all indebted for personal decoration, and respecting which so many are ignorant—we cannot but say that the specimens exhibited did great credit to Mr. Leddy, and were highly honorable to the establishment from which they came, *viz.*, Mr. Giffen's. Mr. Roy, of West Troy, exhibited some shawls made at his factory, which, in every respect, rivalled those made in Scotland. We also saw some leather which was tanned by Hibbard's new patent process in fifteen minutes; some may say, "this process is too quick to be good;" well we say "it is not, if the leather is a test?"

The samples were well tanned; the calf leather was equal to the French. The discovery is a chemical one. Being determined to speak of nothing but what we saw with our own eyes, we must say, that for want of Jack the Giant Killer's boots, and owing to the great crowd, we had too soon to bid adieu to Manufacturers' Hall, taking a last glance at the unrivaled display of Jewelry, by our old friend James Meeks. Ah! here let us add that we noticed some of the linen thread made at Lansingburgh, by Mr. Fisher; this being the first linen thread made in America, it did some credit to Mr. Fisher, but very great improvements have yet to be made before it can rival that made in the north of Ireland and Scotland.

In Floral Hall the exhibition of Fruit and Flowers, was refreshing to the eye, and in the centre were the musical instruments, which were delightful to the ear. A piano with the Dolce Campana Attachment, which appeared in No. 9, Sci. Am., from the manufactory of Boardman & Gray, was a splendid instrument, and so was a six octave, by Ballantine & Barhut; this instrument exhibited great skill and execution in workmanship.

Owing to the deplorable state of the ground, and the great crowd pushing and driving, many good things, which we would like to have seen, were no doubt overlooked. Two objects of our visit to the Fair were, to see what was new in machinery, and to find out what was intended for the "World's Fair." Respecting the latter we were disappointed, and respecting the whole influence of the Fair, there was much that pleased us, and we saw much to condemn. We will briefly give our views on these points next week.

## London Industrial Exhibition

At the Meeting for the Advancement of Science in New Haven, Mr. W. R. Johnson spoke on the scientific interest of the proposed Industrial Exhibition at London, in 1851. He said "it was no doubt known to them all that the British government have formed a committee for the purpose of carrying out the object of encouraging industry in all countries, at the head of which is the Royal Consort, Prince Albert. The British Minister brought the subject, before the government at Washington, and communications with the Governors of all the States were had relative to it. Local committees are formed in the different States to promote the contributions of this country to the Industrial Exhibition, and the attention of this association is earnestly called to it. One of the subdivisions is for raw material and produce. The vegetable and animal kingdom is worthy of being exhibited. Machinery is another class; and it seemed to him of the highest importance that the attention of this country should be called to the fact that 80,000 feet of space had been allotted to America for the exhibition. It is important that nothing should be sent abroad but what would do credit to the United States, and confer a benefit on the individuals forwarding their produce or manufacture."

The arrangements for the reception of foreign contributions, we believe, are very liberal. Every facility is afforded for their convenience and safe keeping. More space in the bazaar has been allotted to the United States than to any other nation excepting France; but though we have 80,000 square feet allotted to us, we shall probably have to ask for more room. The American agent, Mr. Thompson, writes that the State of New York alone would, if allowed, fill the entire space assigned to the country. The prizes to successful competitors will amount to at least \$100,000, and will be awarded without distinction of country, by as perfectly impartial a jury as can be obtained.

## To Our Contemporaries.

We sincerely thank our 400 contemporaries who have published the *Prospectus* of Vol. 6, Sci. Am. We have always received the most courteous and best wishes of our brethren of the Press; to you we are greatly indebted for our extensive circulation. As you have helped to lengthen our shadow, may yours never grow less. If we can do anything in this city for a contemporary editor, or publisher, we shall always feel happy to do it.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. S. G., of Phila."—You will see that we used your favor. Be pleased to accept our thanks.

"J. W. K., of N. H."—Your favor containing \$4 came safe. We cannot furnish you with number 28, vol. 4—not send the paper from the Boston office, all the papers are mailed from this office.

"I. H., of Md."—We know of nothing having been arranged like your improvement on sawing, and have no hesitation in stating that it is patentable in one of the arrangements, in the moving of the log, but you will see the other arrangement illustrated in page 316, vol. 3, *Scientific American*.

"H. S., & R. L., of Md."—We will publish about the patent leather next week.

"M. K., of Mass."—If you are satisfied of the practicability and utility of your plan, we should advise you to patent it. It had better be thoroughly tested.

"A. M. T., of Va."—The earliest account of electricity, artificially excited, of which we have any record, is carried back as far as 600 years before the birth of Christ, when Thales, the Milesian, observed that amber, after having been rubbed, possessed the power of attracting light bodies, such as feathers, &c. The person who first contributed essentially to its promotion was Dr. Wm. Gilbert, who published a book of electrical experiments in 1600. We are indebted to Dr. Franklin more than any one else for developing this subject.

"G. W., of Pa."—Mr. W. resided in Cambridgeport, Mass., at the time the communication was made. We have not heard from him since—and do not know that he has ever constructed one of his instruments.

"W. F., of N. Scotia."—Such binding as you want will cost \$1.50 per volume.

"A. L., of N. Y."—The first 32 numbers of volume 4 cannot be supplied complete.

"G. S., of N. Y."—The model of your churn has been examined. We do not discover any new feature in it. Churns worked by a crank, and having a perforated dasher have long been in use. Several references could be given.

"J. W. S., of Ill."—Excuse the delay, our business is so extensive. We would say, that no such invention for plumbing wheels is in use to our knowledge, and we believe it to be patentable, but first of all try it, before going to any other expense. The old plan of wedging up the wheels and plumbing them by the spirit level alone, has always been held to be the best.

"J. C., of N. Y."—The meaning of melting the composition, and working it in cold water, is to grind in cold water after it is melted and then lay it on. After it is laid on it should be dried in a very hot stove room. If a small quantity of alum is used along with it there is little danger of it crumbling. It is waterproof, but the exact expense we cannot tell.

"M. K., of N. Y."—It would seem from your description that the principle is the same as the syphon; if so it could not be patented. We can tell much better by having an opportunity of examining a drawing or a model. \$2 received.

"D. P. C., of N. C."—The price of the book you ordered is \$2.50. It cannot be sent by mail unless you authorize us to take the covers off. Can it not be forwarded by express so as to save the covers. Please answer by return of mail.

"S. N. B., of Ohio."—Thomas Blanchard resides in Boston, Mass., by writing to him you can without doubt obtain all the information you require in regard to his wood bending machine.

"G. L. C. D., of Miss."—The invention you refer to is an English invention, and has not been introduced into this country. If any one has a good machine for covering wire and will let us know by letter post-paid we will inform you.

"J. H. C. of Pa."—If you can wait, we intend to treat the subject fully in our next volume.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Owing to the great length of our invaluable index, answers to many correspondents is necessarily delayed till next week. Our attention to correspondents will receive a still greater share of our labors than heretofore—great though that has been.

## Scientific American for Binding.

As this number closes volume 5, we would suggest to those that desire to have their numbers bound to send them to this office and have them executed in our usual manner, for the low price of 75 cents.

You can depend upon having your volumes well bound by sending them to this office, as they will be executed to conform in style with hundreds that we have bound for ourselves and the trade.

## Important Notice to us!

Whenever any of our friends order numbers they have missed—we shall always send them, if we have them on hand. We make this statement to save much time and trouble, to which we are subjected in replying, when the numbers called for cannot be supplied.

## To Correspondents.

Friends, we return to many of you our sincere thanks for the valuable information we have received from time to time. You have not only done us but "the State some service." Knowledge is truth, and your labor to diffuse knowledge has been to advance truth, and every man who does this, is a benefactor to his fellow-man.

To all correspondents who have asked for information, we have endeavored to give it to them in all candor. Many have written unto us, whom we could not answer, the reason in every case being good. Some could not get an answer because of the too great length of their letters, and some, we must say, we could not read, not owing to bad composition apparently, but to carelessness in the writers. Many of our correspondents may have been overlooked unintentionally. We endeavor to be careful in this respect, but when we have so many as 50 letters on an average per day, and some of them very long, it is impossible to prevent oversights. It is our intention, however, to employ a greater force and to labor more attentively for the benefit of our correspondents, than heretofore. We hope you will endeavor to extend the circulation of volume 6, and we will endeavor to return you equal favors.

## Patent Claims.

Persons desiring the claims of any invention which has been patented within fourteen years can obtain a copy by addressing a letter to this office; stating the name of the patentee, and the year the patent was granted (adding the month of the year when convenient), and enclosing one dollar as fees for copying.

## INDEX.

## A

Abdominal supporters 68  
Abdominal supporters, Henry's 340  
Abyssinia, discoveries in 123  
Accidents, R.R. 323  
Accidents, steamboat 323  
Acoustics 312  
Acoustic apparatus 220  
Acid, sulphuric 304  
Acid in cholera, prussic 225  
Action and re-action, 2 engs. 132, 140  
Aerial navigation 27, 69  
Aeronautic enterprise 318  
Aerostation 389  
Aerostation, new discovery in 315  
Africa, discoveries in 3  
Ague, cure for 185  
Agricultural discovery 195  
Air, atmospheric 320  
Air, density and elasticity of the 39  
Ale or porter that has turned sour, to restore 249  
Algebraic method, new 36  
Alloys, metal 100  
Almonds, milk of 385  
American Institute, gold medals awarded at the 50  
Ammonia hartshorn, to make water of 49  
Animal life in water 274  
Animals, fattening 114  
Animcular 74, 91  
Annihilator, Phillip's fire 332  
Antimony, preparation of 12  
Ape, fossil 28  
Apple paring machine, Weed's 2 engs. 81  
Aqueduct, Croton 146  
Arithmetical table, Allen's, 2 engs. 161  
Arrowroot culture in Fla. 378  
Art, discoveries in 20  
Arts, the 365  
Ashes, hard coal 400  
Association for the advancement of science, American 394, 402  
Asphaltum of New Brunswick 314  
Asphyxia 328  
Associations, mechanics 301  
Asthma 209  
Astronomy, eng. 176, 376  
Atlanta, Ga., 35  
Atlantic in five days, how to cross the 83, 275, 283  
Atmosphere, the 179  
Augur 372  
Augur handles, Larkin's, 2 engs. 388  
Aurora borealis 91  
Autographs 217  
Axle, "smith's" ball 29  
Axle box 229  
Axles of carriages, circle bearing for the 4

## B

Baggasse, apparatus for drying 384  
Bagging, cotton 292  
Bakatlas of South Africa, 412  
Bardav 2  
Bald heads 18  
Balloon, frozen 31  
Balloon ascension, 2, 396  
Barometer, extraordinary 296  
Bath, Essex's, eng. 60  
Bath, foot operating 340  
Bearing, artificial 164  
Beavers, 14  
Bedstead 340  
Bedstead, cot and camp 76  
Bedstead fastenings, Taylor's 3 engs. 172  
Bee, cultivating the honey 163  
Bees, mathematics of 312  
Beehive, Wheeler's eclectic, 5 engs. 236  
Beehouse, floating 40  
Beeswax, to purify 57  
Beer, to make table 249  
Birds, value of 14  
Bird, honey 395  
Biscuit machinery 84  
Blind, light for the 50  
Blind, machine for the use of the 276  
Blowpipe, the 61  
Blowpipe, Cook's, 4 engs. 185 188  
Blowing machinery, 2 engs. 92  
Boats, life 356  
Boilers, copper 212  
Boiler, steam 202  
Boiler explosion 234  
Boiler incrustations, steam 74  
Boiler invention, steam 324  
Boiler safety apparatus, steam 180  
Boot uppers, Sampson's apparatus for shaping, eng. 281  
Borax 342  
Boring machine, Jones' 29  
Boring and morticing machine, Swingle's 29  
Boring bedposts, Hall's machinery for 2 engs. 97  
Boring and sinking machinery for artesian wells, Gard's 4 engs. 137  
Botany of the Platte river 11  
Brace, sash 364  
Brain 373  
Brain, phenomena of the 99  
Brain injury, case of 339  
Brakes for RR. cars and other machinery, Kimball's & Rice's hanging, eng. 303  
Brass 363  
Brass castings, 164  
Bread, brown 385  
Bread, soup 84  
Bread, to make good 297  
Brick machine, Wagner's 2 engs. 401  
Chair, RR. 100

## C

Bricks, hollow 364  
Bridle, safety 92  
Bridge, RR. 273  
Bridge, Britannia tubular 2, 68, 180  
Bridge, Lewiston suspension 242  
Bridge, Remington's 84, 148, 212, 322, 348  
Bridge, Lever's iron 29  
Bridge, Wheeling suspension 29, 41, 53, 348, 356  
Bridge, wire suspension 218  
Bridge, wooden suspension 52  
Bronze 296  
Bruises and sprains 8  
Brunel, biography of 189  
Buckle, Scarlett's, 3 engs. 297  
Bung cutting tool 212  
Burns 8, 200  
Butter, 193  
Butter, American 26  
Butter, to preserve 113  
C  
Cabbage, to preserve 81  
Calculating machine 92  
California 274  
California gold region 139  
Caloric, solvent properties of 310  
Camomile 57  
Camphene 46, 253  
Camphor on the teeth, effects of 186  
Canal 10  
Canal across the Isthmus of Panama 219  
Canals, steam on 76  
Cancer, cure of 81, 153, 226, 305  
Cancer cured 338  
Candles 345  
Candles, Brown's apparatus for making mould, 3 engs. 164  
Candles made by railway process 140  
Candles manufacture of 68  
Caoutchouc 72  
Car, RR. hand 97  
Car hoister, Prime's, 2 engs. 241  
Car wheels 52  
Carbon 372  
Carbon, properties of 104  
Carbon as food for plants 194  
Carding wool 316  
Camelia, yellow 256  
Carmine 12  
Carding 412  
Carpets 412  
Carpets, weaving tapestry 44  
Carriage making in N. J. 386  
Casks, purification of 109  
Casting, gun 23  
Catsup, butternut 113  
Cattle, feeding 43  
Caustic, lunar 233  
Caveat, a 157  
Cement for mastic work 10  
Cement for mending steam boilers 1  
Chair, RR. 100

## D

Chair, Van Anden's RR., 2 engs. 388  
Challenge to the mechanical world 301  
Charcoal melted, 268, 301  
Charter, first RR. 329  
Charts, Maury's 252  
Cheese, Ohio 18  
Chemistry, agricultural 69  
Chemistry, animal and vegetable 113  
Chemical discovery, great 13  
Chemical philosophy 333  
Chestnuts, planting 42  
Chimneys, construction of 227  
Chimneys, cure for smoky 121, 260  
Chimneys, method of preventing the fracture in glass 12  
Chloroform, effects of 66  
Chloroform, employment of 272  
Chloroform, to arrest the fatal effects of 172  
Chloroform on plants, effects of 172  
Chocolate 114  
Cholera 3  
Cholera, theory of 138  
Choleretic discovery 46  
Chromite 316  
Chromatope 308  
Chrono thermal medicine 153  
Chronograph, electro 84  
Chronometers are tried, how 189  
Chrysanthemum, the 99  
Churn 76, 348  
Churn, Davis' self adjusting, eng. 308  
Churn, Robbin's telegraph, 2 engs. 156  
Chumpon on the teeth, effects of 186  
Cobalt, hair saving 140  
Cisterns, charcoal for 306  
Clairvoyants 82  
Claret, Texas 226  
Clasp, Rockwell's bedclothes, 2 engs. 220  
Cleaning machine, Harris and Son's, 2 engs. 385  
Climate 376  
Clock, alarm 156, 188  
Clock, astronomical 103  
Clock, Look's magnetic 44  
Clock, novel 300  
Clock, singular 260  
Clock faces, to silver 153  
Cloth, incombustible 124  
Cloth, stereolaic 348  
Cloth, vulcanized india rubber 147  
Cloth, waterproof 105  
Cloth folding machine, Carey and Bugley's, 2 engs. 41  
Clothes, washing 121  
Clothes without seams 172  
Clutch for machinery, Barlow's, eng. 273  
Coal 130

## D

Cream, shaving 140  
Croup, cure for 193  
Crystals, sulphurous acid 146  
Cultivator, Rodger's, eng. 340  
Curiosity, natural 10  
Curve, Schiele's anti friction, 2 engs. 289, 292  
Custards without eggs 225  
Cutlery, to glaze 8  
Cutter, straw 4  
Cutter, Bertholf's straw, eng. 52  
Cutter, Hovey's straw 124  
Cutter, Macomber's straw, 2 engs. 396  
Cylinder, bursting of the Brahman 54

## E

Daguerreotype 192  
Daguerreotype, oil painting 20  
Daguerreotype cases 324  
Daguerreotype improvement 276  
Damascus blades, manufacture of the 137  
Dams at Hadley Falls 50  
Damp, fire 381  
Dead Sea, the 233  
Deafness, remedy for 185  
Depurating machinery, Brooman's, 2 engs. 321  
Detector, alarm and thief 180  
Diamond, wonderful 368  
Diamonds 370  
Diamonds, artificial 325  
Diamonds, manufacture of 302  
Diamonds, value of 363  
Diet 254  
Diet, vegetable 285  
Discovery, important 67, 75, 83, 123  
Discovery, poetry of 77  
Discovery, simplicity of 13  
Discoveries, Layard's 283  
Dishes, washing 164  
Distributor, More's air, eng. 268  
Docks, foundation of 188  
Dog bites 2  
Down of the Eider duck 136  
Dragon blood plant, the 364  
Drawing pencil 190  
Drawing made easy, eng. 5  
Dressing machine, Wilson's stone, 2 engs. 284  
Drill, Ide's grain, 3 engs. 372  
Dropay, cure for 338  
Drowning, to treat cases of 12  
Dryer, grain 244  
Dryer, Snead's grain, 2 engs. 257, 260  
Dyeing 180  
Dyeing blue, yellow and black, 48

## E

Eggs, clarification of 89  
Eggs in China, hatching 338  
Electric batteries 54

Electric clock, illuminated dial 192  
 Electric light 76  
 Electric light, effects of the 200  
 Electric light, Gillard's 341  
 Electric light, Paine's 61, 65, 93, 98, 203, 268, 317, 324, 332, 341, 355, 365, 371  
 Electric telegraph batteries 276  
 Electric waves, velocity of 69  
 Electric and artificial light 158  
 Electricity, blowing up wrecks by 131  
 Electricity, discoveries in 28  
 Electricity, theories of 11, 19  
 Electricity, velocity of 370  
 Electricity and the atmosphere, 75  
 Electrical phenomenon 142  
 Electro magnetism as a motive power 339, 388  
 Electrotying, eng. 140  
 Electricity 394  
 Enamels 80  
 Encyclopedia, Iconographic 117  
 Engine, alcoholic vapor 37  
 Engine, Brown's anti-crank, 2 engs. 316  
 Engine, condensing 364  
 Engine, fire 124  
 Engine, Hubbell's Solar Magnetic, 10 engs. 377, 378, 379, 380  
 Engine, marine steam 49  
 Engines, steam 412  
 Engine, steam and water 341  
 Engine, water pressure 220  
 Engine experiments, steam 35  
 Engine improvements, steam 364  
 Engine instruments, steam 37  
 Engines, rotary 132, 277, 356  
 Engineers, institution of civil 381  
 Epidemics rage at night, why 334  
 Equator, the 72  
 Ewbanks 370  
 Excavating machinery, 2 engs. 169  
 Exploration 50  
 Explosions, singular 174  
 Explosions, steam boiler, eng. 173, 181, 192, 349, 384  
 Explosions, to prevent 203  
 Eye, the 8  
 Exhibition, industrial 413

F  
 Factories, cotton 266  
 Fainting 8  
 Fair, Chicago Mechanics' 10  
 Fair, Industrial 29  
 Fair, N. Y. State 2, 413  
 Fair of the American Institute 29, 37, 45  
 Fastener, window 196  
 Fastener, Page's window, eng. 45, 52  
 Feathers, purifying 36  
 Felon, cure for 185, 219  
 Fence, Leavensworth's wire, 2 engs. 156  
 Filter, water 236  
 Fire, fountain of 273  
 Firearm, improved 36  
 Firearms, Prussian 12  
 Fire bottle, phosphoric 273  
 Fish, the sword 326  
 Fish, to pickle 297  
 Flag syrup 12  
 Flax culture, the 210  
 Flax made to resemble cotton 368  
 Flax manufacture, the 385  
 Flesh, vegetable 139  
 Flour 374  
 Flour, oat 36  
 Flour and meal, Stafford's 45  
 Flour making 20  
 Flower amalgamation 2  
 Flowers, blowing of 393  
 Flowers, artificial 99  
 Flowers, colors on 112  
 Fluids, experiments on the explosion of burning 200  
 Flying machine 240  
 Fodder for animals 170  
 Folder, newspaper 108  
 Folder for pipes 124  
 Folding machine, cloth 20  
 Forceps for gun shots 84  
 Forgeries, foreign 269  
 Forks 256  
 Fortification, Egyptian 147  
 Founder in horses, curing 34  
 Franklin 131  
 Franklin, Sir John 2  
 Franklin Institute 52  
 Freezer, Masser's ice cream 2 engs. 60  
 Fruit in Russia 10  
 Fruit trees, low headed 241  
 Fuel, artificial 69  
 Fuel in Paris 4  
 Fulton 267  
 Furnace, Barron & Bro's. blast 3 engs. 28  
 Furnace, Griffin's boiler 378  
 Furnace, Palmer's Russian, 2 engs. 28  
 Furnace, Salter's iron 116  
 Furnaces, invention in 52

G  
 Galvanic battery 11  
 Gas, Brown's water 220  
 Gas, carbonic acid 118  
 Gas, hydrogen 37  
 Gas, new kind of 164  
 Gas, N. Y. 13  
 Gas, olefiant 384  
 Gas, price of 98  
 Gas, water and coal 371  
 Gas consumers, meeting of 165  
 Gas from water 388  
 Gas lamps, spirit, 4 engs., 145

Gas light, the hydrogen 389  
 Gasometer 92  
 Gate, Smith's Vertical Parallel 37  
 Gearing, Chapin's Lathe, Eng. 108  
 Genius 202  
 Geology of Fla. 165  
 Ginning machine wanted, cotton 244  
 Girder, iron 296  
 Girder, Bevan's Arch, 5 engs. 324, 329  
 Glass, plate 404  
 Glass, gold and silver 396  
 Glass, pictures on 28  
 Glue, marine 1  
 Gold, artificial 153  
 Gold formations 402  
 Gold, characteristics of 189  
 Gold, chlorides of 33, 129  
 Gold, imitation of 356  
 Gold, refining of 232, 348  
 Gold in the arctic regions 189  
 Gold washing in S. C. 128  
 Grafting 90  
 Grapes, American 65  
 Grapes, California 59  
 Grapes, to preserve 41  
 Grapewines, grafting 208  
 Grapewine in the U. S., the largest 412  
 Grass Cutting Machine, Adkin's 2 engs. 12  
 Gravity 409  
 Grease, axle 401  
 Grease, removing 393  
 Grindstones, Nova Scotia 59  
 Guano 204  
 Gulf stream, the 222  
 Guns, 44, 72, 92  
 Guns, air 188  
 Guns, Shaw's Air, 4 engs. 273  
 Guns, air vs. Rifles 227  
 Gunnery 112  
 Gunpowder 261  
 Gutta percha in medicine 372  
 Gutta percha solutions 12

H  
 Hadley Falls, city of, eng. 82, 187  
 Hail 188  
 Hallucination, drugs for producing 267  
 Hammers, steam 389  
 Hams, beef 105  
 Hams, saving 300  
 Hams, to keep smoked 41, 118  
 Hardening, case 272  
 Hardening, common 259  
 Harpoon, Hales electric, eng. 404  
 Harpoon, Brown's, 4 engs. 356  
 Hats, to clean straw 204  
 Headaches 4  
 Health 33  
 Heat, magnetization of 91  
 Heat, properties of heat in combination with steam, 2 engs. 179, 195  
 Heat expands bodies 10  
 Hedges, hemlock for 50  
 Height and distances, deception of vision in 189  
 Hemp brake 188  
 History, natural 3-4  
 Honey 112  
 Hook, bench, 268  
 Hogs 147  
 Hogs, to cure swelled throat in 65  
 Horn, animal 152  
 Horse, the 14  
 Horse power 274  
 Horse power, Bogardus's 298  
 Horse power at different rates of speed, table of 200  
 Horses, to feed 65  
 Horses from carriages, to detach 68  
 Houses, building 196  
 Hydrants 76, 196  
 Hydrants, cast iron 108  
 Hydrants, Gee & Tablees, eng. 188  
 Hydrogen, phosphuretted 273  
 Hydrophobia 106  
 Hygrometer, register, 348  
 Hysterics 8

I  
 Ibis, black Egyptian 304  
 Ice, manufacture of 220  
 Ice machine 140  
 Ice made by mechanical power 3  
 Impulsoria 340  
 India rubber, solvents for 393  
 Indigo, American 35  
 Inflammation 8  
 Information, useful 5  
 Infusoria on teeth 338  
 Ingenuity, waste of 171  
 Ink, green, yellow, red, japan, and writing 265  
 Ink, lithographers 332  
 Ink, new kind of 308  
 Ink, printing 17  
 Ink for marking linen 17  
 Ink that resists the action of acids, 332  
 Ink powder, Russian 265  
 Insects 169  
 Instinct 290  
 Interest table, sliding scale 108  
 Intoxication, Swedish laws with respect to 43  
 Inventors, original 75  
 Inventors, ball for 341  
 Inventors and patent agents 182  
 Invention 197  
 Invention, extraordinary 76  
 Invention, foreign 92  
 Invention, progress of 80, 373  
 Inventions, lost 316  
 Inventions, piracy of 133

Iron, chemical constituents of 328  
 Iron, foreign R. R. 1  
 Burden vs. Corning & Winslow 358  
 Byam vs. Brooks 236  
 Coffeen vs. Brunton 21  
 Day vs. Ward 309  
 Day vs. Woodworth 106  
 Lampman vs. Adams 318  
 Mason vs. Talman 374, 382  
 Parker vs. Brant 205, 212, 261  
 Parke vs. Hulme 85  
 Spaulding vs. Eastman 94  
 Tatman vs. LeRoy & Smith 77  
 Troy nail factory vs. Corning & others 229  
 Wilder vs. Herring 85  
 Iron, Dicken's process of making 148  
 Iron, origin of malleable 368  
 Iron, phosphorus of 54  
 Iron, planing 284  
 Iron, shingling 259  
 Iron, silvering 64  
 Iron, Thompson's improvements in the manufacture of, 2 engs. 217  
 Iron, to prevent oxidation of 56  
 Iron, welding 259  
 Iron and steel, manufacture of finer 59  
 Iron vessels, glazing 401  
 Iron with copper, coating 396  
 Iron and zinc, Franklin's of 203  
 Iron business of Penn. 378  
 Iron convention 56  
 Iron, copper and cobalt by caustic potash, solubility of 11  
 Iron into steel, converting 44, 259  
 Iron manufacture, the 44, 33, 100, 157, 219, 236  
 Iron moulding, 29 engs. 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 56  
 Iron ore into malleable iron, reducing 272  
 Iron or steel, to gild 153  
 Iron vessels by fusion, mending 372

J  
 Jelly, biscuit 1  
 Jelly, to make pomade or bream 1  
 Jewellers and their ferges, Cin-galese 35  
 Jigger, shoemaker's 324  
 Joint, elastic 156  
 Jordan, rapid of the 374  
 Journal box 36

K  
 Kerasophany, art of 236  
 Knitting 282  
 Knives, grinding spiral 412  
 Knobs, door 244  
 Knobs, Kirkham's door, eng. 257  
 Knocking, spiritual 163

L  
 Labor lost 45  
 Lace makers and lace making 392  
 Lamps, blowpipe and heating apparatus, Anderson's alcoholic self generating, eng. 44  
 Lamp 357  
 Lamps, solar 37  
 Lantern 196  
 Lard and oil business of Cincinnati 18  
 Lasts, shoe 148  
 Lathe, Alcott's wood turning, 2 engs. 57  
 Lathe machine 388  
 Lathe, Hartson's 29  
 Lathe's, Hill's 29  
 Lothe's, Scranton & Parshley 45  
 Lead, handling moulten 331  
 Lead, to make tea lead into 16  
 Leather 242  
 Leather, manufacture of varnished 401  
 Leather preservatives 26  
 Leeches, to preserve 33  
 Leech, artificial 396  
 Leg, Palmer's patent 169  
 Leg, Gerger's artificial, eng. 60, 100  
 Legs, artificial 370  
 Light, Gillard's 381  
 Light, irradiation of 290  
 Light and heat from water 333  
 Light and its effects 309  
 Light for R. R. 41  
 Lightning rod 394  
 Lightning and lightning conductors 336, 344, 352, 360  
 Limbs, artificial 300  
 Lime, hypo-sulphite of 304  
 Lime, soda and chloride of 370  
 Lime burning, 5 engs. 64, 93  
 Linen loom, steam 12  
 Linen vs. cotton 123  
 Liquid, lubricating, 372  
 Lock machine, Stowe's, 2 engs. 204  
 Locks 37  
 Locks, Goffin's pad, 3 engs. 393  
 Locks, superseded, canal 340  
 Locomotive, improved 58  
 Locomotive, new 164, 242, 348  
 Locomotive engines, coal in 193  
 Locomotives for ascending inclined planes controversy 277  
 Log and board measure, Hutchinson's, 2 engs. 345  
 Loom, power 372  
 Loom, the hand loom and power 179  
 Looms, improvement in 212, 252

M  
 Machinery, Agricultural 397  
 Madder 82  
 Madder or wool, to dye 32  
 Mahogany, to imitate 232  
 Malaria 266  
 Mallet, serving 308  
 Mangle, domestic, 2 engs. 355  
 Manna, fall of 66  
 Manufactures, Southern 322  
 Manufacturers, to 316  
 Manure 240  
 Manure, bran for 230  
 Marble polishing 342  
 Marine, national steam 357  
 Mask, antique gold 264  
 Matches 76  
 Matches, composition of friction 145  
 Matching machines 68  
 Matter, division of 38, 310  
 Matteawan 253  
 Mattress 108  
 Mattress, spring 43  
 Mattresses, life preserving 364  
 Meat, to preserve 81  
 Meat, to cook frozen 145  
 Meat chopper 4  
 Mechanics, philosophy of, 2 engs. 291, 299, 307, 315, 323  
 Mechanics in Germany 43  
 Mechanical fancy 2  
 Mediterranean, the 299  
 Melodeon, Swan's parlor, 2 engs. 298  
 Men with tails 19  
 Meridian, an American prime 11  
 Messmerian 320  
 Metals, experiments with 392  
 Measure, tailor's Eng 393  
 Metals, experiments with 392  
 Metals, fusibility, etc. of 31  
 Metals, joining 324  
 Metals, melted 219  
 Milk, adulterated 10  
 Mill stone, burr 253  
 Mill driven by artesian wells 408  
 Mineral waters, nitrogen in 67  
 Mortising machine, Swingle's, eng. 113  
 Mormon city of Salt Lake 43  
 Mortification 268  
 Mote from the eve, to remove 73  
 Mummy, unrolling a 274  
 Murrian in cattle 108  
 Music, revolution in 21  
 Music in man 203  
 Musk, to destroy the smell of 1  
 Muslin, glaze for 369

N  
 Nail machine 124  
 Nankeen, to color 376, 384  
 Narcotics 313  
 Natural history, facts in 336  
 Nautical instrument 356  
 Navigating shallow rivers 12  
 Navigating the air 13, 16, 172, 261  
 Navigation, canal 116  
 Navigation, steam 251  
 Needles, drilled eyed 276  
 Nicaragua, lake 201  
 Nickel and cobalt from their oxides, to separate 11  
 Ninevite remains 363  
 Numerals, Indian 314

O  
 Oatmeal 60, 224  
 Ocean, color of the 266  
 Ocean, depth of the 46, 77, 91  
 Ocean, sounding the 69  
 Ostrich hunting 398  
 Oddfellows 18  
 Ohio, steamship 2  
 Oil 99  
 Oil, linseed 48  
 Opium 13  
 Opium trade, the 249, 299  
 Optical instrument 84  
 Optical invention 172  
 Opticians, self made 35  
 Orange tree, the 6  
 Oregon 42  
 Ore veins, metallic 88  
 Ores, mineral 24  
 Oven, newly constructed 180  
 Oyster, light from the 42  
 Oyster opener, Picault's, eng. 348  
 Oysters, machine for opening 12

P  
 Pacific, road to 9, 33  
 Packing, metallic 356  
 Paddles for canals 91  
 Paint, metallic 301  
 Paint, the using of 293  
 Painter, first American 293  
 Painting, cleanliness in working in 304  
 Paper, fire proof 260  
 Paper, talbotype 257  
 Paper, tracing 373  
 Paper, transfer 332  
 Paper machine, Bohl's, 2 engs. 225  
 Parsons 129  
 Patents 221  
 Patents, infringement of 91  
 Patent cases, trial by jury in 29, 30, 38, 46  
 Patent Cases—  
 Aiken vs. Foster 61  
 Blanchard vs. Reeves and others 403  
 Blanchard Gun Stock Company vs. Eldridge 107, 212  
 Bloomer vs. Curtiss & Raine 202  
 Bloomer vs. Dilworth 358

Winnans vs. Troy R. R. Co. 341  
 Patent fund, the 150  
 Patent laws 77, 93, 115, 205  
 Patent laws, reform of the 205, 221, 229, 270, 307, 317, 350, 366  
 Patent office, powers of the 357  
 Patent office, report of the Secretary of the Interior about the 134  
 Patent office report 149, 154  
 Patent rights 302  
 Patentable subjects 365  
 Paving streets 3 engs. 229, 252, 298  
 Peach trees, decay of 314  
 Pearls, to make 345  
 Peat, distillation of 69  
 Pegged shoes, invention of 242  
 Pencils, black lead 356  
 Pencils, manuf. of black lead 356  
 Pencil cases 132  
 Percussion cap machine 245, 253  
 Perpetual motion 116, 140  
 Perspiration 309  
 Petrification 312  
 Phosphoric, solar 101  
 Phosphure 273  
 Photography 347  
 Piano 12, 37  
 Pianoforte Grays & Boardman 2 engs. 65  
 Pie, fig 385  
 Pigs, parsnips for 306  
 Piles, treatment of 195  
 Pile driver, Foster's, 3 engs. 373  
 Pile driving, pneumatic 173  
 Pile driving, Pott's Pneumatic 2 engs. 161  
 Pinchbeck 153  
 Pine to imitate black walnut, to color 209  
 Pipes, glass water 332  
 Pipes, sheet iron 244  
 Pipes for telegraphs, chain 54  
 Pipes with glass, coating iron 356  
 Pipes without cores, Shank's moulding 2 engs. 81  
 Pitchforks 292  
 Planetary system, the 82  
 Plaster, court 412  
 Planing machine, Allen's, eng. 404  
 Planing machinery, Adams' new dog for, eng. 57  
 Planing machine, Woodbury's 61  
 Planing machine, Woodworth's 366  
 Planing short boards, machine for 364  
 Planing, tongueing, and grooving machines 4 engs. 337  
 Planes roads 209, 254, 267, 339  
 Planter, corn 63  
 Planter, Flory's seed 2 engs. 265  
 Planter, Groshon's corn, eng. 313  
 Plate manufacturing, tin 253  
 Platina, imitation of 356  
 Platinum 96  
 Plow, Baker's, 2 engs. 348  
 Plow, Cuban 180  
 Plow, origin of the 236  
 Plow, submarine 92  
 Plow stock, wrought iron 276  
 Plug for boilers, fusible 229, 267  
 Poison, manchance 42  
 Poison-balls 312  
 Poisonous bites 8  
 Polish, French 400  
 Pork, preserving 356  
 Porter, to make 249  
 Postage reform 322  
 Potash, chromate of 328  
 Potatoes 97, 347  
 Potatoes, boiling 153  
 Potatoes, substitute for 153  
 Pottery, glazes for 57  
 Powder, explosive 228  
 Powder, violet 385  
 Powder of cassius, purple 25  
 Presidents death, the 319  
 Pres. Brown's eccentric progressive power 3 engs. 196, 313  
 Press, Dick's anti friction 3 engs. 220  
 Press, hydraulic 189  
 Press, printing 68, 103  
 Printing, calico 108  
 Printing, chemic 51  
 Printing, chine 179  
 Printing, woolen 220  
 Printing improvement 316  
 Projectile for cutting rigging of vessels 2 engs. 340  
 Propeller, new 44, 180, 314  
 Propeller, Wilcox's amphibion, eng. 244  
 Propeller, single blade 140  
 Propeller for canals 132  
 Propellers, history of, 3 engs. 207  
 Propellers, history of, 84 engs. 3, 72, 80, 88, 96, 104, 112, 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160, 168, 176, 184, 192, 200, 209, 216, 224, 232, 240, 248, 256, 264, 272, 280, 288, 296, 304, 312, 320, 328, 336, 344, 352, 360, 368, 376, 384, 392, 400, 408  
 Propellers, report 22, 27  
 Proportion, effects of 267  
 Propulsion, method of 228  
 Provisions for field hands 386  
 Psychological discovery 100  
 Pulley and the crank, the 178  
 Pump, force 84  
 Pump, Jeffery's, eng. 76  
 Pump, Keasey's force 3 engs. 212  
 Pump, Read's atmospheric lifting, eng. 85  
 Pump, ship 212

Races, the 74  
 R.R. travelling 397  
 Rain, formation of 408  
 Race, unity of the human 402  
 Rails, cast and wrought iron 204  
 Railroads  
 Albany 209  
 Ala. 177, 217, 321  
 Atlanta 337  
 Auburn 89  
 Balt. 169, 313  
 Boston 57  
 Buffalo 398  
 Cayuga 113  
 Cleveland 353  
 Charleston 217  
 Chicago 377  
 Conco rd 297  
 Ct. River 281  
 Covington 169  
 Da Granda 185  
 Erie 105  
 Ga. 297, 305, 361  
 Girard 369  
 Hudson River 9, 25, 113, 153, 265  
 Ind. 305  
 Miss. 385  
 Mobile 201, 241, 281  
 Mohawk 129  
 N. J. 1, 361  
 N. Y. 1  
 N. A. Colony 393  
 Nashville 393  
 N. C. 313  
 Ohio 145, 153, 249, 353, 360  
 Pacific 41, 233, 305, 353  
 Panama 41  
 Pittsburgh 89  
 Portland 285  
 Reading 281  
 Rome 105  
 Rutland 89  
 Tehuantepec 81  
 Toronto 353  
 Troy 299  
 Whitney's 329  
 Wilmington 78  
 Worcester 17  
 East Indies 225  
 English 25, 49  
 Ind. 193  
 Mich. 73  
 Pa. 57  
 Balloon 398  
 Helical 252  
 Merrill's 308  
 Railway errors 221  
 Railways, magnetic action of 75  
 Railways in cities, eng. 101, 116, 153  
 Ram, hydraulic 45  
 Rain, causes of 330  
 Rats, to destroy 97, 240, 305  
 Rat trap 156  
 Rattle snake adventure 18  
 Rattle snake hunter 10  
 Razor strop, to make a good 297  
 Reaping, new plan of 20  
 Reaping machine 356  
 Reaping, threshing, and separating machine, Rembert's 4 engs. 33, 36  
 Rennet, to prepare 65  
 Respiration 157, 208  
 Respirator and inhaler 236  
 Revolutions, real 21  
 Rice, Mo. 72  
 Rice, old 306  
 Rifle, Sharp's breech loading 3 engs. 193  
 Rifle, the Prussian 5 engs. 124  
 Ringworm, to cure 240  
 Roaches, to exterminate 305  
 Roads, machine for repairing 132  
 Rocks, substitute for blowing 386  
 Rolling irregular forms of metal, Hall's mach. for, 3 engs. 209  
 Roofing, tin 196  
 Roofs, new 406  
 Rope, trial of 50  
 Rosin for fuel 164  
 Rosin and lard, compound of 394  
 Rotary engine, great 36  
 Rothschilds, the 296  
 Russia, wealth of 10

Saddles 260  
 Saddles, Fisher's 4 engs. 276  
 Saguenay River 150  
 Salines in Onondaga 110  
 Salt, medical use of 202  
 Salt, deposits of common 402  
 Salts, smelling 49  
 Saltpetre 345  
 Sap in trees, rise and fall of 43, 64  
 Sarsaparilla 75  
 Sash support 262  
 Saws, circular 284  
 Saw mills 68, 156  
 Saw mills, self acting 339  
 Sawing irregular pieces of timber, machinery for 4  
 Sawing ship timber, Wright's machinery for 2 engs. 17  
 Schools, evening 21

Scales, Flint's computing, eng. 100  
 Science, Paris academy of 254  
 Scraper, revolving road 20  
 Scraper, Sweet's excavating, 2 engs. 409  
 Screw machine 92  
 Scribing machine 220  
 Seas, depths of 291  
 Segars, self lighting 20  
 Sense and nonsense 325  
 Separator, Vose's buckwheat 2 engs. 8  
 Sewing machine. Lerow and Blodgett's, 3 engs. 1.  
 Sewing machines, Watson's 3 engs. 369  
 Sewing machine, Wilson's 2 engs. 73  
 Shaareen 35  
 Shawls, cashmere 216  
 Shears, Dick's anti friction 2 engs. 249  
 Sheathing, zinc 212  
 Sheepskins, to color 133, 125  
 Shingle machine 268  
 Shingle and stave machine, Wood's, eng. 180  
 Shipwreck, apparatus for saving life in case of 44  
 Ships of war, iron 396  
 Shoes without nails, horse 244  
 Shot, red hot 36  
 Shot, to manuf., eng. 132  
 Shot on iron vessels, experiment with 363  
 Shutters, opening and closing window 124  
 Sifter, tobacco 336  
 Sight, restoring and preserving 389  
 Silk, to keep 17  
 Silk machine, doubling and twisting 228  
 Silk manufacture in Mass. 292  
 Silks and tass of Japan 274  
 Silkworms 112  
 Silkworms, feeding 340  
 Sills, cast iron 260  
 Silver, acetate of 240  
 Silver, detonating 238  
 Silver, nitric solution of 233  
 Silver, solder for 233  
 Silver, sulphate of 240  
 Silver gilt plate 233  
 Slave, American 58  
 Sleep 211  
 Sleeper, iron 97  
 Sleepers, R. R. 372  
 Slitting machine 76  
 Smithsonian Institute 122  
 Smoke, consumption of 252, 261  
 Smut machine 161  
 Smut machine, Buel & Brown's, eng. 300  
 Smut machine, Gordon & Gould-thrite's, 3 engs. 129  
 Smut machine, Goshon's 4 engs. 233  
 Snath, scythe 404  
 Snow, artificial 281  
 Soap, labor saving 145  
 Soils 46  
 Solder for steel joints 49  
 Solar system, magnetic principle of the 416  
 Sound, sympathies of 6  
 Sound and electricity, transmission of 19  
 Soup, pumpkin 29  
 Spain 139  
 Spark arrester, Ladd & Iver's 2 engs. 20  
 Spark arrester, Radley's 2 engs. 44  
 Spark arresters, improvements in 4  
 Speeches, machine for reporting 108  
 Spiders 72  
 Spine disease, cure of 240  
 Spindle bearing, eng. 101  
 Spinning frame, the throstle 180  
 Spoke shave 212  
 Sponge fishing 34  
 Spring, wagon 20  
 Spring, Warren's 45  
 Spring in Aka rumbling 54  
 Springs, pearlash 26  
 Stammering 241  
 Stammering, cure for 172, 201  
 Starch manufactory 274  
 Stave and shingle machinery 52  
 Stave cutter, jointer, shingle, and barrel head machine, Hutchinson's, 4 engs. 9  
 Steam 211  
 Steam, elastic force of 38  
 Steam, experiments in 67  
 Steam, report on the alledged discovery of new properties of 24  
 Steam, surcharged 142  
 Steamers, Atlantic 293  
 Steamboat regulations 13  
 Steel, American 66  
 Steel, hardening 256  
 Steel, American cast 10  
 Steel, English cast 259  
 Steel and iron, to make edge tools from 272  
 Steering apparatus 284  
 Steering apparatus, Brown's 2 engs. 237  
 Steering apparatus of the Asia 300  
 Stephensons, the 243  
 Stereotype process, the 243  
 Stone, oil 305  
 Stone, square 164  
 Stove, cooking 316  
 Stove, Jackson's cooking, eng. 329  
 Stoves and heating rooms 45  
 Straw for hats 289  
 Strength, human 280

Stuffing box, Shock's anti friction, 3 engs. 361  
 Sugar, acetate of 304  
 Sugar, preparation of 36  
 Sugar, manuf. of 60, 84, 100, 117, 163, 171, 568, 298, 360  
 Sugar, refining of 59, 324  
 Sugar, Clement's improvement in the manuf. of, eng. 68  
 Sugar, Benson & Day's apparatus for evaporating in the manuf. of, eng. 113  
 Sugar and its uses 267  
 Sugar discovery 44  
 Sugar making, Nelson's process of 156  
 Sugar manufacturing machine 92  
 Sulphur 194  
 Superstitions, Egyptian 392  
 Surgical operations 34  
 Swimming feats 19  
 Switch R. R. 3, 381  
 Syrup, lemon 249  
 Syrup, peppermint 249  
 Syrup, rhubarb 49, 249

**T**

Table improvement 108  
 Tan, to decompose old 217  
 Tanning 349  
 Tanning, discovery in 154  
 Tanning, leather 120, 128, 136, 144, 152, 160, 168, 176, 184, 192, 203, 216, 224, 232, 240, 248, 256  
 Tam-Tam 48  
 Tea, American 11  
 Tea culture 139  
 Tea culture in S. C. 286  
 Tea nut 363  
 Tea plant in America, the 136  
 Telegraph, Dauer and Calais 44  
 Telegraph, electric 154  
 Telegraph, Henley's Magnetic Electric 344  
 Telegraph, Transatlantic 260  
 Telegraph, working of the 149  
 Telegraph invention 152  
 Telegraph feats 75, 91, 110  
 Telegraph in Europe, electric 412  
 Telegraphing, marvellous 396  
 Telescope, the 184  
 Telescope, Ross's 352  
 Telescope, water 20, 339  
 Telescope examiner, Day's Submarine 3 engs. 25  
 Terra Cotta 388  
 Theories, Epsy's 370  
 Thermometer, history and construction of the 395, 403, 410  
 Tides 259  
 Tides, effects of 222  
 Tides, polar origin of 200  
 Timber 22  
 Tinning metal 49  
 Tires for wheels, Gutta Percha 100  
 Tobacco, preserving 313  
 Tobacco, substitute for 92  
 Tobacco planting in N. Y. 344  
 Tonnage of ship, to find 409  
 Tongueing and grooving machinery, Kittle's 2 engs. 153  
 Trap, lighthouse bird 9  
 Tree, beautiful 51  
 Tree, transplanting 14, 121  
 Trial, R. R. 2  
 Trout, catching 323  
 Tube, blasting wedge 284  
 Tubing, Gutta Percha 196  
 Tunnel, Great 1, 41, 42  
 Tunnel, Blue Ridge 41  
 Tunnel on the Balt. R. R. 321  
 Tunnelling the Alps 268, 323  
 Turning machine, wooden bowl, Everett's, eng. 409  
 Turpentine, Ga. 256  
 Turpentine, oil of 27  
 Turpentine cure for poison, spirits of 392  
 Twins, Siamese 395  
 Types 211, 320

**U**

Universe, the 114

**V**

Vaccination, re- 228  
 Vaginal supporter, Caulkin's Intre 2 engs. 252  
 Valve, duplex safety, eng. 356  
 Valves, steam engine 108  
 Varnish, copal 145  
 Varnish, pale 146  
 Vatican at Rome 34  
 Vegetable sensibility 64  
 Vegetarians, for 337, 353, 361  
 Ventilation 72  
 Ventilator, ship 85  
 Vesuvius, eruption of 264  
 Vice, Cowle's parallel, eng. 28, Vices, Tolman's screw and collar for 3 engs. 231  
 Wagons and carriages, construction of 52  
 Wagons and carts 14  
 Walls of buildings 4 engs. 277, 285  
 Walls, preventing damp in 229  
 Ware vessels 166  
 Warts 49  
 Washing, receipts for 6, 99, 146, 238  
 Water, information about 357  
 Water, spherical state of 272  
 Water, to purify sea 358  
 Water vs. steam power 387

Water closet, Ingram's, eng. 308  
 Water melon rine preserves 17  
 Waterpout 360  
 Watt, James 280  
 Webber, the, eng. 49  
 Wedge, lifting 396  
 Weevils, to get rid of grain 305  
 Welding 104  
 Wells, artesian 51, 66  
 Wells, to purify 313  
 Whales, invention for capturing 252  
 Whaling business, the 146  
 Wheel, bucket 37  
 Wheel, Fowler's wagon 2 engs. 116  
 Wheel, hydro steam 37  
 Wheel, paddle 36  
 Wheels, carriage 76  
 Wheels, centre of gyration of 147  
 Wheels, water 68, 131, 155, 373  
 Wheels, experiment with water 268  
 Wheel self-lifting water 396  
 Wheels, Collier's Water 3 engs. 201  
 Wheels, E. Parker's water 2 engs. 177  
 Wheels, Parker's Reaction Water 21, 315, 331  
 Wheels, reaction and percussion water 227 267  
 Wheels, Rich's Water 53  
 Wheels, Tinby's Turbine Water, eng. 20  
 Whitewash receipts 281, 298  
 Wine, current 313  
 Wine, Miss. 202  
 Windmill, Page's 20  
 Winds 29  
 Wood, to preserve 227  
 Woodworth patent, the 174, 189, 213, 236, 245  
 Woollens and furs 299  
 Words, origin of 387  
 World, design in the natural 35  
 World's exhibition, the 251, 262 286, 365, 390, 405  
 Worm, to destroy wire 74  
 Wounds 3

**Z**

Zinc, N. J. 45  
 Zinc, Red Oxide of 291  
 Zinc as a paint, the oxide of 60  
 Zinc not injurious to health, use of oxide of 307  
 Zinc paint 96  
 Zinc ore, N. J. 5

**PATENT CLAIMS.**

Account books 94  
 Air heater 196  
 Arch girder 294  
 Anti-friction cam 294  
 Augurs for boring 86, 182  
 Axles for cars 296, 390

Barrel machine 182  
 Barrel carriages, 62  
 Ballot boxes 382  
 Balloons 226  
 Bed clothes clasp 182  
 Bedstead fasteners 278, 158, 190, 318, 110 2 cl.  
 Bedstead invalid's 206  
 Bedsteads 126, 150  
 Bedsteads sofa 86, 198, 302  
 Bedstead and table 86  
 Beehives 246  
 Bee moth traps 238  
 Bench hook 390  
 Beueler for washers 411  
 Billiard table 126  
 Bees 382, 406  
 Blast pipes 238  
 Blast furnace 86  
 Blind shutter 134  
 Blind suspender 310  
 Boring machines 94, 142, 150  
 Borr rule 270, 310  
 Boxes for axes 70, 389  
 Boilers steam 94, 214, 390, 389 2 claims  
 Bolt, rivet machine 374  
 Boot trees 334  
 Bottle fastener 118  
 Boats in sections 126  
 Brick Presses 110, 310, 334, 159, 286 two cl., 166, 79, 86, 94  
 Brakes, pulleys for 79  
 Brakes, connection 134, 214  
 Bran dusters 118, 278  
 Breaking horses 411  
 Bridges truss for 262, 411  
 Branding tools 134  
 Buckles 102, 150, 286, 302  
 Buttons 118  
 Button varnish 190  
 Butter Worker 94

Car wheels 126, 142, 238, 102, 79, 254, 230, 214, two cl., 406  
 Car R. R. 206  
 Cars, plank road 318  
 Car ventilator 214, 310  
 Car seat backs, 374  
 Car coupling 110, 254, 411  
 Carpet cleaning 70  
 Capstans 142  
 Calculating machine 174  
 Carding machines 174, 2 claims  
 Carding wool 318  
 Cast steel 246  
 Casting rolls 198, 294  
 Carriage bodies 182  
 Carriage bodies for roads 406, 334  
 Carriage tops 190, 2 claims  
 Carriage jacks 206  
 Cartridges 198  
 Cap front cutter 198  
 Candle moulds 158

Candle making 390  
 Calico printing 406  
 Calcining gypsum 326  
 Cans for oil 246  
 Castors 182  
 Churns 374 two claims, 278, 334, 309, 382, 198, 134, 142, 238 two claims, 118, 246, 230, 158, 262  
 Chairs 214  
 Chairs exercising 226  
 Chimney caps 206, 246, 238  
 Chimney fire places, etc. 206  
 Chronometers 56  
 Chucks 158  
 Chair nursery 214  
 Chairs exercising 226  
 Cider mills 150  
 Clay preparing 254  
 Clevis substitute 150  
 Clothespins 110, 286  
 Cloth shearing 302  
 Clothes frames 198  
 Cloth measurer 262, 198  
 Clover thresher, 342  
 Clover seed huller 190  
 Clutch 390  
 Coal stirrer 263, 246  
 Coal grates 134  
 Coal purifying 374  
 Corn shellers 70, 158  
 Corn and cob mill 294  
 Cord machine 102  
 Cordage cotton 142, 134  
 Cooking ranges, 102, 302, 206 two claims, 238  
 Cotton gins 262, 142  
 Cotton stalk cutter 182  
 Cotton press 159, 411  
 Cotton, batting, sizing, etc. 374  
 Coffee roaster 270  
 Coffee making 198  
 Copper tubes 302  
 Coupling for pipes 270 2 claims  
 Crank substitute 262  
 Creaker machine 389  
 Cultivator 334, 142  
 Cultivator teeth 238  
 Curry combs 192  
 Cut off valve 374

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

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 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246, 206  
 Dough kneading 190  
 Drilling machine 262, 406  
 Drawing board 126  
 Drawing rollers 214  
 Dyeing apparatus 110

Daguerreotypes 270, 158  
 Damper, stove 150  
 Dentist's chairs 238, 262, 374  
 Distilling 36, 198 two claims  
 Dividers, 246  
 Door springs 246,

